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10/057,151	01/23/2002	Ali Abdolsalehi	1239/201	2496
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LIU & LIU 444 S. FLOWER STREET SUITE 1750 LOS ANGELES, CA 90071			EXAMINER SCUDERI, PHILIP S	
			ART UNIT 2153	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/057,151

Applicant(s)

ABDOLSALEHI, ALI

Examiner

PHILIP S. SCUDERI

Art Unit

2153

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

I. Rejections based on U.S. Patent No. 7,043,749 to Davies

Applicant's arguments filed 11/21/2007 (herein "Remarks") in regards to the rejections based on the Davies reference have been fully considered and they are persuasive.

Applicant argues that Davies does not teach the claimed remote hosing site [see Remarks at pp. 11]. The examiner agrees and has withdrawn the rejections based on the Davies reference.

II. Rejections based on U.S. Patent No. 6,801,619 to Bae

Applicant's arguments filed 11/21/2007 (herein "Remarks") in regards to the rejections based on the Bae reference have been fully considered and they are persuasive enough to overcome the rejections as set forth in the last office action.

1. Applicant argues that Bae alone does not teach the claimed remote hosting server [see Remarks at pp. 12].

The examiner agrees and has withdrawn the rejections based on the Bae reference set forth in the last office action. However, the claimed remote hosting server would have been obvious over new art, as detailed in the rejections below.

2. Applicant argues that Bae does not disclose that the source digital audio signal is a two-way signal [see Remarks at pp. 12].

The examiner disagrees. Bae states that “the user [can] communicate[] with the operators by sending information by means of ... audio” [see Bae at abstract, ll. 11-12]. Bae further states that the system provides for “efficient and effective delivery of two-way audio/one way video stream from the operator to the customer” [see Bae at col. 4, ll. 27-29]. Bae further states that the system “provide[s] delivery of two-way audio” [see Bae at col. 10, ll. 30].

3. Applicant argues that Bae’s audio and video signals are not transmitted on separate channels [see Remarks at pp. 12-13].

The examiner agrees that Bae does not expressly or inherently teach that these signals are transmitted on separate channels. But, this argument is moot because Kimchi was relied upon to teach separate audio and video channels [see, e.g., Non-Final Rejection mailed 5/22/2007 at pp. 8].

4. Applicant argues that Kimchi does not disclose the claimed remote hosting server and therefore does not make up for the deficiencies of Bae [see Remarks at pp. 13].

The examiner agrees and had withdrawn the rejections as set forth in the last office action. However, the claimed remote hosting server would have been obvious over new art, as detailed in the rejections below.

5. Applicant argues that there is no apparent reason to combine Bae and Kimchi [see Remarks at pp. 13].

This argument is not deemed persuasive. Kimichi teaches that H.323 provided advantages such as mobility and compliance with network standards [see Kimichi at paragraphs 9, 26].

6. Applicant argues that Nadus does not disclose the claimed remote hosting server and therefore does not make up for the deficiencies of Bae [see Remarks at pp. 13].

The examiner agrees and had withdrawn the rejections as set forth in the last office action. However, the claimed remote hosting server would have been obvious over new art, as detailed in the rejections below.

7. Applicant argues that there is no apparent reason to combine Bae and Nadus [see Remarks at pp. 13].

This argument is not deemed persuasive. It was well known in the art that H.323 provided advantages such as mobility and compliance with network standards [see Kimichi at paragraphs 9, 26]. Further, Nadus teaches that increasing the available bandwidth for the H.323 video signal based on the accumulated amount of available bandwidth for transmitting the video signal provides advantages such as not wasting bandwidth [see Nadus at col. 2, ll. 36-49].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bae (U.S. Patent No. 6,801,619) in view of Kimichi (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0120760) and Applet Security FAQ (printed from the 12/19/2000 archive of "<http://java.sun.com/sfaq/>").

As to claim 1, Bae teaches a method of providing one-way video transmission and corresponding interactive two-way audio communication to remote recipients accessing the Internet via a world wide computer network, the method comprising the steps of:

- a) creating at a video source location (207) a source digital video signal corresponding to a viewed scene [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 45-64];
- b) broadcast transmitting the source digital video signal at substantially the same time the source digital video signal is created, wherein the source digital video signal is transmitted through a one-way transmission channel for carrying a signal with only video content to at least one recipient via an internet connection [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 45-64];
- c) transmitting a source digital audio signal created at a audio source location (207) and corresponding to the source digital video signal over an Internet connection, wherein the at least one recipient accesses a remote hosing site (queue manager 202) to access the source digital audio signal [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 45-64, col. 10, ll. 23-34 (the customer access queue manager 202 to download java classes used to access the two-way audio/one-way video)]; and
- d) transmitting a recipient audio signal created at a recipient location and responsive to the source audio signal or the source video signal, wherein the recipient audio signal is transmitted via an Internet connection [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 65 to col. 10, ll. 6].

1. Bae does not disclose that the source digital audio signal uses a VoIP protocol or that the source digital audio signal is transmitted on a separate channel from the one-way transmission channel.

Bae is silent in regards to the particular protocol used to transmit the signals.

VoIP protocols such as H.323 were well known in the art, as evidenced by Kimchi. In a similar art, Kimchi teaches particular aspects of the H.323 VoIP protocol including that H.323 transports different media types such as audio and video on separate channels [see Kimchi at paragraphs 24, 25].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use H.323 here because H.323 provided well known advantages such as mobility and compliance with network standards [see Kimchi at paragraphs 9, 26].

2. Bae does not disclose that that the source digital audio signal is transmitted to the remote hosting site (queue manager 202).

The claimed remote hosting site corresponds to queue manager 202 [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 10, ll. 28-34]. Bae discloses that the customer access queue manager 202 to download java classes that are suited for the customer's browser and are used to access the two-way audio/one-way video [see Bae at col. 10, ll. 28-34].

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the "java classes" run in by browser are likely Java Applets. Even if there were some reason unbeknownst to the examiner that the java classes taught by Bae are not necessarily Java Applets, it would have been obvious to use Java Applets because they provided well known advantages. For example, Applets provide the advantage of assuring client security because they are prevented from reading and writing files on client systems [see Applet Security FAQ, page 2].

It was well known in the art that Java Applets cannot open network connections to any computer, except for the host that provides the java class files without generating a security

exception [see Applet Security FAQ, page 6]. In this case Bae's queue manager provides the class files [see Bae at col. 10, ll. 28-34].

There is way of overcoming such a security exception by providing a "signed applet", which gives the applet similar access to a client's system as any other java program. But the examiner is unsure whether signed applets were well known as of applicant's effective filing date. And, even if signed applets were well known at that time, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to avoid using signed applets because of the clear client security risks. As such, it would have been obvious for the applet run by customer workstation 206 to connect to queue manager 202 to receive the two-way audio/one-way video.

One of ordinary skill in the art would readily appreciate that for queue manager 202 to provide the two-way audio/one-way video to the applet at customer workstation 206, queue manager 202 would need to (1) be a proxy for the transmission between operator workstation 207 and customer workstation 206 and (2) provide necessary speed and bandwidth required for the communication.

As to claim 2, Bae, Kimchi, and Applet Security FAQ teach components for performing the steps addressed above in the rejection of claim 1. Bae, Kimchi, and Applet Security FAQ further teach:

an Internet web page accessible by the remote recipient and configured to display the transmitted source digital video signal and to play the source digital audio signal [see Bae at abstract, fig. 1, 2, col. 10, ll. 18-34, col. 11, ll. 62 – col. 12, ll. 7];

wherein the Internet web page is further configured to receive a recipient digital audio signal from the recipient responsive to the source digital audio signal and to transmit the recipient digital

audio signal to the VoIP audio server at the source location, the VoIP audio server further configured to receive and play the recipient digital audio signal [see Bae at abstract, fig. 1, 2, col. 10, ll. 18-34, col. 11, ll. 62 – col. 12, ll. 7; Kimchi at paragraphs 24, 25].

As to claim 3, Bae teaches that the source digital video signal is activated when the at least one recipient accesses and IP address corresponding to the source digital video signal [see Bae at abstract, fig. 1, 2, col. 10, ll. 18-34, col. 11, ll. 62 – col. 12, ll. 7].

As to claim 4, the source location corresponds to wherever the operator workstation (207) is located [see Bae at fig. 1]. Bae teaches that this location can be a firm or company [see Bae at col. 6, ll. 15-26]. It was well known in the art that firms or companies often times use a large number of servers for reasons such as load balancing et al. It would have been obvious to provide the firm or companies referenced by Bae with multiple servers for at least the same reasons. Note that the claim limits the location of the signals to comprising two servers, but does not limit the hardware that generates the audio and video signals to being on two separate servers.

As to claim 5, it was further well known in the art for separate servers to use different IP addresses and would have been obvious here to distinguish between the servers.

As to claim 6, Bae further teaches that the source digital video signal is embedded in an Internet source page created by the server associated with the source digital video signal [see Bae at abstract, fig. 1, 2, col. 10, ll. 18-34, col. 11, ll. 62 – col. 12, ll. 7].

As to claim 8, the remote hosting site (queue manager 202) comprises a voice chat server because it is a proxy for the two-way audio communication, as explained in the rejection of claim 1.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bae (U.S. Patent No. 6,801,619) in view of Nadus (U.S. Patent No. 6,130,880) and Applet Security FAQ (printed from the 12/19/2000 archive of "<http://java.sun.com/sfaq/>").

As to claim 1, Bae teaches a method of providing one-way video transmission and corresponding interactive two-way audio communication to remote recipients accessing the Internet via a world wide computer network, the method comprising the steps of:

- a) creating at a video source location (207) a source digital video signal corresponding to a viewed scene [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 45-64];
- b) broadcast transmitting the source digital video signal at substantially the same time the source digital video signal is created, wherein the source digital video signal is transmitted through a one-way transmission channel for carrying a signal with only video content to at least one recipient via an internet connection [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 45-64];
- c) transmitting a source digital audio signal created at a audio source location (207) and corresponding to the source digital video signal over an Internet connection, wherein the at least one recipient accesses a remote hosing site (queue manager 202) to access the source digital audio signal [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 45-64, col. 10, ll. 23-34 (the customer access queue manager 202 to download java classes used to access the two-way audio/one-way video)]; and
- d) transmitting a recipient audio signal created at a recipient location and responsive to the source audio signal or the source video signal, wherein the recipient audio signal is transmitted via an Internet connection [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 65 to col. 10, ll. 6].

1. Bae does not disclose that the source digital audio signal uses a VoIP protocol or that the source digital audio signal is transmitted on a separate channel from the one-way transmission channel.

Bae is silent in regards to the particular protocol used to transmit the signals.

VoIP protocols such as H.323 were well known in the art, as evidenced by Nadus. In a similar art, Nadus teaches particular aspects of the H.323 VoIP protocol including that H.323 transports different media types such as audio and video on separate channels [see Nadus at col. 2, ll. 8-19].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use H.323 here because H.323 provided well known advantages such as mobility and compliance with network standards [see, e.g., Kimchi (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0120760) at paragraphs 9, 26].

2. Bae does not disclose that that the source digital audio signal is transmitted to the remote hosting site (queue manager 202).

The claimed remote hosting site corresponds to queue manager 202 [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 10, ll. 28-34]. Bae discloses that the customer access queue manager 202 to download java classes that are suited for the customer's browser and are used to access the two-way audio/one-way video [see Bae at col. 10, ll. 28-34].

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the "java classes" run in by browser are likely Java Applets. Even if there were some reason unbeknownst to the examiner that the java classes taught by Bae are not necessarily Java Applets, it would have been obvious to use Java Applets because they provided well known advantages. For example, Applets provide the advantage

of assuring client security because they are prevented from reading and writing files on client systems [see Applet Security FAQ, page 2].

It was well known in the art that Java Applets cannot open network connections to any computer, except for the host that provides the java class files without generating a security exception [see Applet Security FAQ, page 6]. In this case Bae's queue manager provides the class files [see Bae at col. 10, ll. 28-34].

There is way of overcoming such a security exception by providing a "signed applet", which gives the applet similar access to a client's system as any other java program. But the examiner is unsure whether signed applets were well known as of applicant's effective filing date. And, even if signed applets were well known at that time, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to avoid using signed applets because of the clear client security risks. As such, it would have been obvious for the applet run by customer workstation 206 to connect to queue manager 202 to receive the two-way audio/one-way video.

One of ordinary skill in the art would readily appreciate that for queue manager 202 to provide the two-way audio/one-way video to the applet at customer workstation 206, queue manager 202 would need to (1) be a proxy for the transmission between operator workstation 207 and customer workstation 206 and (2) provide necessary speed and bandwidth required for the communication.

As to claim 2, Bae, Nadus, and Applet Security FAQ teach components for performing the steps addressed above in the rejection of claim 1. Bae, Nadus, and Applet Security FAQ further teach:

an Internet web page accessible by the remote recipient and configured to display the transmitted source digital video signal and to play the source digital audio signal [see Bae at abstract, fig. 1, 2, col. 10, ll. 18-34, col. 11, ll. 62 – col. 12, ll. 7];

wherein the Internet web page is further configured to receive a recipient digital audio signal from the recipient responsive to the source digital audio signal and to transmit the recipient digital audio signal to the VoIP audio server at the source location, the VoIP audio server further configured to receive and play the recipient digital audio signal [see Bae at abstract, fig. 1, 2, col. 10, ll. 18-34, col. 11, ll. 62 – col. 12, ll. 7; Nadus at col. 2, ll. 8-19].

As to claim 3, Bae teaches that the source digital video signal is activated when the at least one recipient accesses and IP address corresponding to the source digital video signal [see Bae at abstract, fig. 1, 2, col. 10, ll. 18-34, col. 11, ll. 62 – col. 12, ll. 7].

As to claim 4, the source location corresponds to wherever the operator workstation (207) is located [see Bae at fig. 1]. Bae teaches that this location can be a firm or company [see Bae at col. 6, ll. 15-26]. It was well known in the art that firms or companies often times use a large number of servers for reasons such as load balancing et al. It would have been obvious to provide the firm or companies referenced by Bae with multiple servers for at least the same reasons. Note that the claim limits the location of the signals to comprising two servers, but does not limit the hardware that generates the audio and video signals to being on two separate servers.

As to claim 5, it was further well known in the art for separate servers to use different IP addresses and would have been obvious here to distinguish between the servers.

As to claim 6, Bae further teaches that the source digital video signal is embedded in an Internet source page created by the server associated with the source digital video signal [see Bae at abstract, fig. 1, 2, col. 10, ll. 18-34, col. 11, ll. 62 – col. 12, ll. 7].

As to claim 8, the remote hosting site (queue manager 202) comprises a voice chat server because it is a proxy for the two-way audio communication, as explained in the rejection of claim 1.

As to claim 7, Bae teaches a system for broadcast transmitting a digital video signal and a digital audio signal, comprising:

- a) a source video device creating a source digital video signal corresponding to a viewed scene at a source location (207) [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 45-64];
- b) a broadcast device broadcast transmitting the source digital video signal through a one-way dedicated transmission channel to at least one recipient via an Internet connection [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 45-64];
- c) a source audio device transmitting a source digital audio signal created at a source location (207) and corresponding to the source digital video signal over an Internet connection, wherein the at least one recipient accesses a remote hosing site (queue manager 202) to access the source digital audio signal [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 45-64, col. 10, ll. 23-34 (the customer access queue manager 202 to download java classes used to access the two-way audio/one-way video)];
- d) a recipient device transmitting a recipient audio signal created at a recipient location (206) and responsive to the source audio signal or the source video signal, wherein the source audio signal is transmitted from the recipient location (206) via an Internet connection [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 65 – col. 10, ll. 6].

1. Bae does not disclose that the source digital audio signal uses a VoIP protocol, that the source digital audio signal is transmitted on a separate channel from the one-way transmission channel, or that a cumulative bandwidth error determines the accumulated amount of available bandwidth for transmitting the source digital video signal and is adjusted to increase the available bandwidth

Bae is silent in regards to the particular protocol used to transmit the signals.

VoIP protocols such as H.323 were well known in the art, as evidenced by Nadus. In a similar art, Nadus teaches particular aspects of the H.323 VoIP protocol including that H.323 transports different media types such as audio and video on separate channels [see Nadus at col. 2, ll. 8-19].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use H.323 here because H.323 provided well known advantages such as mobility and compliance with network standards [see, e.g., Kimchi (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0120760) at paragraphs 9, 26].

Nadus further teaches increasing the available bandwidth for a H.323 video signal based on the accumulated amount of available bandwidth for transmitting the video signal [see Nadus at col. 11, ll. 20-32].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art increase the available bandwidth for the H.323 video signal based on the accumulated amount of available bandwidth for transmitting the video signal here because doing so provides advantages such as not wasting bandwidth [see Nadus at col. 2, ll. 36-49].

2. Bae does not disclose that that the source digital audio signal is transmitted to the remote hosting site (queue manager 202).

The claimed remote hosting site corresponds to queue manager 202 [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 10, ll. 28-34]. Bae discloses that the customer access queue manager 202 to download java classes that are suited for the customer's browser and are used to access the two-way audio/one-way video [see Bae at col. 10, ll. 28-34].

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the "java classes" run in by browser are likely Java Applets. Even if there were some reason unbeknownst to the examiner that the java classes taught by Bae are not necessarily Java Applets, it would have been obvious to use Java Applets because they provided well known advantages. For example, Applets provide the advantage of assuring client security because they are prevented from reading and writing files on client systems [see Applet Security FAQ, page 2].

It was well known in the art that Java Applets cannot open network connections to any computer, except for the host that provides the java class files without generating a security exception [see Applet Security FAQ, page 6]. In this case Bae's queue manager provides the class files [see Bae at col. 10, ll. 28-34].

There is way of overcoming such a security exception by providing a "signed applet", which gives the applet similar access to a client's system as any other java program. But the examiner is unsure whether signed applets were well known as of applicant's effective filing date. And, even if signed applets were well known at that time, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to avoid using signed applets because of the clear client security risks. As such, it would have been obvious for the applet run by customer workstation 206 to connect to queue manager 202 to receive the two-way audio/one-way video.

One of ordinary skill in the art would readily appreciate that for queue manager 202 to provide the two-way audio/one-way video to the applet at customer workstation 206, queue

manager 202 would need to (1) be a proxy for the transmission between operator workstation 207 and customer workstation 206 and (2) provide necessary speed and bandwidth required for the communication.

Claims 9-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bae (U.S. Patent No. 6,801,619) in view of Applet Security FAQ (printed from the 12/19/2000 archive of "<http://java.sun.com/sfaq/>") and Thompson (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0077900).

As to claim 9, Bae teaches a method of transmitting one-way video to a recipient and exchanging two-way audio between a source and the recipient over a computer network, comprising the steps of:

exchanging audio via a second channel of a computer network [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 45 to col. 10, ll. 34];

accessing an intermediate audio site (queue manager 202) by the recipient (customer workstation 206) to play audio from the source (operator workstation 207) and to send audio for exchange with the source (operator workstation 207) [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 45 to col. 10, ll. 34].

1. Bae does not teach that the recipient (customer workstation 206) accesses the intermediate audio site (queue manager 202) using a second graphical user interface that sends audio to the intermediate audio site (queue manager 202) for exchange with the source (operator workstation 207).

The claimed "second graphical user interface" reads on a Java Applet.

The claimed remote hosting site corresponds to queue manager 202 [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 10, ll. 28-34]. Bae discloses that the customer access queue manager 202 to download java classes

that are suited for the customer's browser and are used to access the two-way audio/one-way video [see Bae at col. 10, ll. 28-34].

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the "java classes" run in by browser are likely Java Applets. Even if there were some reason unbeknownst to the examiner that the java classes taught by Bae are not necessarily Java Applets, it would have been obvious to use Java Applets because they provided well known advantages. For example, Applets provide the advantage of assuring client security because they are prevented from reading and writing files on client systems [see Applet Security FAQ, page 2].

It was well known in the art that Java Applets cannot open network connections to any computer, except for the host that provides the java class files without generating a security exception [see Applet Security FAQ, page 6]. In this case Bae's queue manager provides the class files [see Bae at col. 10, ll. 28-34].

There is way of overcoming such a security exception by providing a "signed applet", which gives the applet similar access to a client's system as any other java program. But the examiner is unsure whether signed applets were well known as of applicant's effective filing date. And, even if signed applets were well known at that time, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to avoid using signed applets because of the clear client security risks. As such, it would have been obvious for the applet run by customer workstation 206 to connect to queue manager 202 to receive the two-way audio/one-way video.

One of ordinary skill in the art would readily appreciate that for queue manager 202 to provide the two-way audio/one-way video to the applet at customer workstation 206, queue manager 202 would need to act as a proxy for the transmission between operator workstation 207 and customer workstation 206.

2. Bae does not teach exchanging video content via a first channel of the computer network that is separate from the second channel or that the recipient (customer workstation 206) accesses the video content using a first graphical interface.

Exchanging video content via a first channel using a first graphical user interface was well known in the art. In a similar art, Barret teaches a web page that displays some primary content and also displays a video advertisement received via a first channel [see Thompson at paragraph 5, ll. 4-5, paragraph 18, ll. 7-8].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to enable Bae's web page to display a video advertisement in addition to the primary content because the skilled artisan would appreciate that doing so could produce advertisement revenue.

As to claim 10, the audio content is audio from operator workstation 207 and the video content is a separately addressable video advertisement that streams from Thompson's video server D [see Bae at fig. 1; Thompson at fig. 3, 6, paragraph 5, ll. 4-5, paragraph 18, ll. 7-8, paragraph 30, ll. 14-18]

As to claim 11, the audio and video content are addressable using separate IPs because because video content streams from video server D and the audio content streams through separate queue manager 202.

As to claim 12, one of ordinary skill in the art would readily appreciate that for queue manager 202 to provide the two-way audio/one-way video to the applet at customer workstation 206, queue manager 202 would need to provide the necessary speed and bandwidth required for two-way audio communication.

As to claim 13, the remote hosting site is located on queue manager 202, which is separate from the source (operator workstation 207) [see Bae at fig. 1].

As to claim 14, Bae teaches that the remote hosting site (queue manager 202) comprises a web site [see Bae at col. 10, ll. 18-34].

As to claim 15, as explained in the rejection of claim 9, the first user interface is a video advertisement embedded in Bae's web page, and the second user interface is an applet embedded in Bae's web page. As such, the user interfaces are both integrated in a single graphical user interface (a browser or web page).

As to claim 16, the single graphical user interface comprises a browser [see Bae at col. 10, ll. 18-34].

As to claim 17, Bae teaches that the video content is transmitted substantially live [see Bae at col. 9, ll. 45-64].

As to claim 18, there is no reason that the source of Bae's audio and the source of Thompson's advertisements cannot be the same computer. This is merely a combination of known elements performing their known functions. It would have been obvious to combine these components onto one source in order to avoid the cost of having to purchase multiple computer systems.

As to claim 19, one of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that Thompson's video content can be transmitted to multiple recipients.

As to claim 20, Bae teaches a system for transmitting one-way video to a recipient and exchanging two-way audio between a source and a recipient over a computer network, comprising:

an intermediate audio site (queue manager 202) accessible by the recipient (customer workstation 202) to play audio from a source audio server (operator workstation 207) and to send audio to the source (operator workstation 207) [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 9, ll. 45 to col. 10, ll. 34].

1. Bae does not teach that the intermediate audio site (queue manager 202) exchanges audio data with the source (operator workstation 207).

The claimed intermediate audio site corresponds to queue manager 202 [see Bae at fig. 1, col. 10, ll. 28-34]. Bae discloses that the customer access queue manager 202 to download java classes that are suited for the customer's browser and are used to access the two-way audio/one-way video [see Bae at col. 10, ll. 28-34].

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the "java classes" run in by browser are likely Java Applets. Even if there were some reason unbeknownst to the examiner that the java classes taught by Bae are not necessarily Java Applets, it would have been obvious to use Java Applets because they provided well known advantages. For example, Applets provide the advantage of assuring client security because they are prevented from reading and writing files on client systems [see Applet Security FAQ, page 2].

It was well known in the art that Java Applets cannot open network connections to any computer, except for the host that provides the java class files without generating a security exception [see Applet Security FAQ, page 6]. In this case Bae's queue manager provides the class files [see Bae at col. 10, ll. 28-34].

There is way of overcoming such a security exception by providing a "signed applet", which gives the applet similar access to a client's system as any other java program. But the examiner is unsure whether signed applets were well known as of applicant's effective filing date. And, even if

signed applets were well known at that time, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to avoid using signed applets because of the clear client security risks. As such, it would have been obvious for the applet run by customer workstation 206 to connect to queue manager 202 to receive the two-way audio/one-way video.

One of ordinary skill in the art would readily appreciate that for queue manager 202 to provide the two-way audio/one-way video to the applet at customer workstation 206, queue manager 202 would need to act as a proxy for the transmission between operator workstation 207 and customer workstation 206. In other words, the intermediate audio site (queue manager 202) would need to exchange audio data with the source (operator workstation 207).

2. Bae does not teach exchanging video content via a first channel of the computer network that is separate from the second channel or that the recipient (customer workstation 206) accesses the video content using a first graphical interface.

Exchanging video content via a first channel using a first graphical user interface was well known in the art. In a similar art, Barret teaches a web page that displays some primary content and also displays a video advertisement received via a first channel [see Thompson at paragraph 5, ll. 4-5, paragraph 18, ll. 7-8].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to enable Bae's web page to display a video advertisement in addition to the primary content because the skilled artisan would appreciate that doing so could produce advertisement revenue.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PHILIP S. SCUDERI whose telephone number is (571)272-5865. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00 am - 5:30 pm.

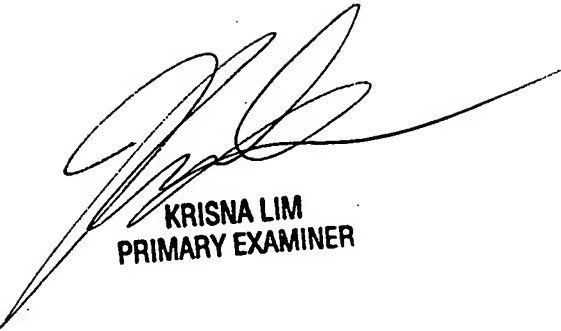
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton B. Burgess can be reached on (571) 272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/Philip S. Scuderi/



**KRISNA LIM
PRIMARY EXAMINER**